

MAR 1952 01-46

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL  
 SECURITY INFORMATION  
 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
 INFORMATION FROM  
 FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT

50X1-HUM

CD NO.

COUNTRY USSR

DATE OF  
INFORMATION 1953

SUBJECT Economic - Food Industry

DATE DIST. 12 Aug 1953

HOW  
PUBLISHED Daily newspapers; monthly, bimonthly  
periodicalsWHERE  
PUBLISHED USSR

NO. OF PAGES 5

DATE  
PUBLISHED Jan - Mar 1953SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.

LANGUAGE Russian

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE  
 OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793  
 AND 794, OF THE U.S. CODE, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR REVE-  
 LATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS  
 PROHIBITED BY LAW. THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Newspapers and periodicals as indicated.

SURVEY OF DATA ON USSR FOOD INDUSTRY, JANUARY - MARCH 1953

[Comment: This report presents information, from January -  
 March 1953 Soviet newspapers and periodicals, on the fulfillment  
 of 1952 and 1953 food industry plans. It also notes accomplished  
 expansion, mechanization, or construction of individual enterprises.

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

Beer and Nonalcoholic Beverage Industry

With the installation of new equipment and machinery in 1953, daily  
 production capacity of the Sukhumi Brewery in the Georgian SSR was increased  
 to 12,500 liters of beer.(1)

The Dzhermuk Mineral Water Plant in the Armenian SSR is to produce more  
 than 5 million bottles of mineral water in 1953, or twice as much as in 1952.  
 A new plant which is to produce more than 10 million bottles of mineral water  
 daily is being constructed at the Dzhermuk Health Resort.(2)

Approximately 22 million decaliters of various fruit drinks, kvass, and  
 carbonated beverages are to be put on the market in Moscow in 1953. By the  
 end of the second quarter 1953, lemonade production was to have been organ-  
 ized in Moscow. Up to 21 million bottles of this beverage are to be produced  
 by the end of the year.(3)

After reconstruction, the Przheval'sk Brewery in the Kirgiz SSR produced  
 more than 230,000 liters of beer and a large quantity of soft drinks above  
 the 1952 plan.(4)

- 1 -

CLASSIFICATION		<u>CONFIDENTIAL</u>	
STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NSRB	DISTRIBUTION
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FBI	

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

Bread-Baking Industry

As of 24 March 1953, the mechanized bread-baking plant in Amur-Nizhnedneprovskiy Rayon of Dnepropetrovsk, Ukrainian SSR, was ready for operation. The plant is to have a daily production capacity of 75 metric tons of bread. A plant with a daily production capacity of 25 metric tons of bread is being constructed at the Mine imeni Kaganovich in the Krivorozhskiy Basin, Ukrainian SSR. As of 24 March 1953, construction of a bread-baking plant had started in Dneprodzerzhinsk.(5)

New bread-baking plants are being constructed in Baku, Nakhichevan', and Yevlakh in the Azerbaydzhan SSR.(5)

As of 6 February 1953, the Moscow Bread-Baking Plant No 5 was producing 200 metric tons of bread products daily.(6) Scores of automatic flour-sifting and dough-finishing machines and nine modern bread-baking ovens were installed in bread-baking enterprises of Sverdlovskaya Oblast in 1952.(7)

Canning Industry

In 1953, the Gerovyie Cannery in Vil'nyus, Lithuanian SSR, is to produce three times as many jars of canned fruit as in 1952.(8)

In 1952, canneries of the Moldavian SSR produced more than 150 million jars of canned goods, or almost 2.5 times as many as in 1940.(7) Because of a more economical utilization of fruits, sugar, and vegetable oils, enterprises of Moldkonservtrest (Moldavian Canning Trust) produced 1.5 million jars of stewed fruit and 800,000 jars of vegetable hors d'oeuvres. As of 4 March 1953, nothing had been done to eliminate seasonal operation of Moldavian canneries. Up to this time, tomato, stewed fruit, and corn shops were in operation 3 to 4 months a year at most. Even meat and vegetable shops were not working at full capacity. At full capacity, these shops could produce an additional 10 million or more jars of canned goods each winter. In 1953, enterprises of Moldkonservtrest are to increase production 20 percent, as compared with 1952.(9) In 1955, production of canned goods in the Moldavian SSR is to increase 2.6 times, as compared with 1950.(10)

As of 3 February 1953, the Batumi Citrus Combine in the Georgian SSR was still processing tangerines of the 1952 harvest. Almost 2 million jars of tangerine jam, as well as other types of tangerine products such as frozen fruit, fruit juice, etc., are to be produced from the 1952 harvest.(11)

The Kanibadam Canning Combine in the Tadzhik SSR fulfilled the 1952 plan for preserves production 80 percent; the Isfara Cannery, 11 percent.(12)

Confectionery Industry

As of 28 March 1953, the Kiev Confectionery Factory imeni Karl Marks, the largest in the Ukrainian SSR, was producing twice as many confectionery goods daily as in 1940. As of this date, the factory was producing 120 metric tons of candy, cookies, marmelade, khalva, tarts, cake, pastry, and wafers daily. The factory is to produce 2,350 metric tons of chocolate candy in 1953, or three times as much as in 1951.(7) A new automatic production line which is to produce 8 metric tons of cookies per shift has been put in operation at the Kiev factory.(13)

As of 3 March 1953, the Krasnyy Oktyabr' Confectionery Factory in Moscow was producing eight times as many confectionery goods as before the Revolution. As of this date, factory production of candy had increased several times, chocolates and chocolate products 1.8 times, and toffee 12 times, as compared with 1928. In 1952, the factory produced 25 percent more confectionery goods than in 1950.

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

Since World War II, more than 500 automatic and semiautomatic machines for production and wrapping of chocolates, candy, toffee, and caramels have been installed and put in operation at the Krasnyy Oktyabr' Confectionery Factory. In order to wrap and package all confectionery goods produced by the factory, 50 more wrapping machines and at least five more large packaging machines must be installed and put in operation.(14)

The Moscow Carton Factory of Glavkonditer (Main Administration of Confectionery Industry) produced 3,300 tin cans for confectionery goods in January 1952, 46,000 in February, and 169,000 in March. In January 1953, the factory produced 227,000 cans for confectionery goods.(15)

#### Fats and Oils Industry

The new Nikolayev Perfume Combine in the Ukrainian SSR is to produce up to 40 million bars of toilet soap annually, in addition to perfumes and eau de colognes.(16)

The Bel'tsy Oil Mill in the Moldavian SSR pledged to produce 300 metric tons of oils above the 1953 plan.(17)

In 1952, the Lagodekhi, Telavi, Kvareli, Tamysh, and Khorshinskiy volatile oil plants obtained 136 kilograms of rose oil, instead of the planned 97 kilograms. To obtain such a quantity of oil, it was necessary to process 167 metric tons of Damascus rose petals. The odor of rose oil is so strong that less than one kilogram of oil is required to produce one metric ton of perfume. From year to year, Georgian specialists have been increasing the oil yield from rose petals. In 1952, 816 grams of rose oil were obtained from one metric ton of rose petals (116 grams above the 1952 plan), whereas 5 years ago, an oil yield of 250 grams per metric ton of petals was considered good.(18)

A new shop which is to produce 20 metric tons of vegetable oils daily has been put in operation at the Kirovabad Fats and Oils Combine in the Azerbaydzhan SSR. A fats and oils combine is being constructed in Ali-Bayramlin-skiy Rayon of the Azerbaydzhan SSR. When the new combine is put in operation, republic production of vegetable oils is to double.(5)

Kokand Oil Mill No 2 in the Uzbek SSR produced 948 metric tons of oils above the 1952 plan.(19) The Kokand Oil Mill and Soap Plant in the Uzbek SSR pledged to produce 360 metric tons of soap in March 1953, or 60 metric tons above plan.(20)

#### Sugar Industry

Many enterprises of the USSR sugar industry operate 4 to 5 months a year; a few operate only 3 months a year. At the end of the production season, all equipment of the sugar plants is subjected to capital overhaul and current maintenance, which lasts 7 to 9 months. During the short production season, many mechanisms and devices do not have time to go out of operation; nevertheless, they are subjected to repair after each season regardless of its length. At the same time, sugar-refining plants having similar equipment to that of the sugar-granulating plants operate 10 months a year without stoppages and repair work.(21)

As of 31 January 1953, the Krustpils Sugar Plant in the Latvian SSR was producing one third of the entire republic sugar production.(22)

From 1 to 18 March 1953, the Sumy Sugar Refinery in the Ukrainian SSR produced more than 25,000 pud of refined sugar above plan.(23)

- 3 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

Tobacco Industry

In 1952, more than 200 new machines were installed in enterprises of the USSR tobacco industry. During the year, 18 "farmaturoochistiteli" (not further identified), 7 conditioners of improved construction, 10 hydraulic presses, 21 belt conveyers, and other equipment were installed in tobacco fermentation plants of the USSR. In 1953, the USSR tobacco industry is to increase cigarette production 10.7 percent, Makhorka processing 12.5 percent, and tobacco fermentation 14.4 percent, as compared with 1952.(24)

The Kishinev Tobacco Combine in the Moldavian SSR produced 9 million cigarettes above the January 1953 plan and 11 million cigarettes above the February 1953 plan.(25) As of 23 March, the Kishinev Tobacco Combine had produced more than 20 million cigarettes above plan in 1953.(26) The combine pledged to produce by 1 May not less than 10 million cigarettes above the April 1953 plan.(25)

The Yerevan Tobacco Factory in the Armenian SSR produced 8 million cigarettes above the February 1953 plan.(27)

In 1952, the average yearly production per worker at the First Leningrad Tobacco Factory imeni Uritskiy amounted to 8,222,000 cigarettes, as compared with 2,083,000 in 1913.(24)

In 1952, the Frunze Tobacco Factory in the Kirgiz SSR produced 50 percent more cigarettes than in 1951. The factory produced nearly 120 million cigarettes above the 1952 plan.(4)

Wine Industry

In 1952, USSR production of grape wine increased 28 percent, as compared with 1951.(28)

The largest winery in the Moldavian SSR is being constructed on the Bendery Turnpike in an area east of Kishinev. The new winery is to produce 5 million liters of brand wines annually. The aging cellars of the winery are to have an estimated capacity of 6 million liters of wine.(29)

In 1955, enterprises of the Moldavian wine industry are to increase production of grape wine 2.6 times and cognac five times, as compared with 1950.(30)

A champagne Plant of the Armenian Champagne Combine is being constructed in Yerevan. The new plant is to store for aging 500,000 bottles of champagne annually. A large champagne plant with an annual output of 250,000 bottles is to be constructed at Ayrum in the Armenian SSR. The Dallarskiy Winery in Artashatskiy Rayon, Armenian SSR, is to be completed in 1953. The winery is to process more than 2,000 metric tons of grapes annually. A new plant is being constructed at the Kolkhoz imeni Kirov in Vedinskiy Rayon, Armenian SSR.

In 1953, Armenian champagne production is to be triple that of 1949. In 1955, the Armenian Champagne Combine is to produce 500,000 bottles of champagne and 300,000 decaliters of light table wines.(31)

A large wine and cognac plant is being constructed in Baku and a winery is being constructed in Shemakha in the Azerbaydzhan SSR.(5)

Enterprises of the Abrau-Dyurso Wine Combine in Krasnodarskiy Kray picked out 775,000 decaliters of champagne wine materials from the 1952 harvest.(32)

In January 1953, the Ashkhabad Winery in the Turkmen SSR produced 13,000 decaliters of wine, or almost twice as much as in January 1952.(33)

- 4 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

Other Industries

As of 6 February 1953, the Ivanovo Starch and Syrup Plant in Pinskaya Oblast, Belorussian SSR, had been put in operation, and construction of the Gantsevichi Starch Plant in the same oblast had been completed.(34)

Tsalendzhikha Tea Factory No 1 in the Georgian SSR is to process 2,600,000 kilograms of tea leaves in 1953.(35)

A new tea factory is being constructed in Masally in the Azerbaydzhan SSR.(5)

SOURCES

1. Tbilisi, Zarya Vostoka, 20 Feb 53
2. Yerevan, Kommunist, 24 Mar 53
3. Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 16 Feb 53
4. Frunze, Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 3 Feb 53
5. Moscow, Trud, 25 Mar 53
6. Moscow, Izvestiya, 7 Feb 53
7. Trud, 29 Mar 53
8. Vil'nyus, Sovetskaya Litva, 5 Feb 53
9. Kishinev, Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 5 Mar 53
10. Ibid., 25 Mar 53
11. Zarya Vostoka, 4 Feb 53
12. Stalinabad, Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 6 Feb 53
13. Kiev, Pravda Ukrainy, 8 Feb 53
14. Vechernyaya Moskva, 4 Mar 53
15. Ibid., 19 Feb 53
16. Ibid., 21 Feb 53
17. Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 14 Mar 53
18. Zarya Vostoka, 1 Feb 53
19. Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 18 Feb 53
20. Ibid., 14 Mar 53
21. Moscow, Sakharnaya Promyshlennost', No 2, 1953
22. Riga, Sovetskaya Latvija, 1 Feb 53
23. Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 20 Mar 53
24. Moscow, Tabak, No 1, 1953
25. Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 21 Mar 53
26. Ibid., 24 Mar 53
27. Kommunist, 5 Mar 53
28. Moscow, Vinodeliye i Vinogradarstvo, No 3, 1953
29. Izvestiya, 26 Feb 53
30. Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 20 Mar 53
31. Kommunist, 22 Mar 53
32. Vinodeliye i Vinogradarstvo, No 2, 1953
33. Ashkhabad, Turkmenskaya Iskra, 4 Feb 53
34. Minsk, Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 7 Feb 53
35. Zarya Vostoka, 3 Mar 53

- E N D -

- 5 -

CONFIDENTIAL